

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

**FIRE IN TWENTY-STORY
SKYSCRAPER AT CHICAGO;
TEN PERSONS ARE INJURED.**

Four Thousand Occupants of the Masonic Temple, Near Iroquois Theater, Thrown Almost Into Panic—Elevators Continue to Run, in spite of Suffocating Clouds of Smoke, Until Everyone Is Out of the Building—Two Men Climb Down Fire Escape From Nineteenth Floor—Flames Originate in Room Occupied by Manufacturer of X-Ray Apparatus.

ACTUAL DAMAGE IS LIMITED, OWING TO GOOD CONSTRUCTION.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Fire in the twenty-story Masonic Temple to-day caused a panic among the 4,000 occupants of the building and damaged the stock and fixtures of tenants to the extent of \$20,000. All occupants of the building escaped without serious injury through the bravery of the elevator men, who remained at their posts operating their cars, while dense clouds of smoke filled the building. The fire broke out in the suite of five rooms on the fifth floor occupied by Robert Friedlander & Co., manufacturers of X-ray apparatus.

A lighted match carelessly thrown by an employe into a pile of excelsior in the packing-room, it is believed, started the fire. There was a large number of X-ray vacuum tubes stored in the company's rooms, and these exploded the moment the heat reached them.

Robert Friedlander, senior member of the firm, realized the danger from these tubes and worked until overcome by smoke, throwing them out of the window. The fire spread rapidly from the packing-room to the other rooms, and in a few minutes the entire suite was on fire and the light shaft of the building was filled with flames.

ALMOST A PANIC.

The thousands of occupants of the building, with the memory of the Iroquois Theater holocaust, which occurred but one-half square away, fresh in their minds, were alarmed when clouds of smoke filled every floor and rushed to the elevators. Many women fainted in the scramble to get into the elevators, but none were seriously injured.

The large building was emptied within half an hour after the fire was discovered. Hundreds of men and women groped their way through the smoke and came down the stairs. The injured were: Robert Friedlander, aged 45, overcome by smoke and slightly burned; Julius Ernest, hands and face burned; John Stack, stock boy, slightly burned about hands; Henry Buehl, slightly burned about head; E. Smith, 60 years old, trampled by crowd; Walter Daven, hands cut by flying glass; Walter S. Parker, burned about face; Estelle McLeod, slightly burned about face and overcome by smoke; William Schmitt, fireman, both hands cut by flying glass; Carl Tillenbach, fell down stairs while leaving building, badly bruised.

EFFECTIVE FIRE DRILL.

That the damage to property and individuals was not greater was due largely to the efficiency of the fire drill of the employees. When the great bell at the top of the rotunda sounded the alarm of fire every janitor, engineer and fireman in the building responded, and long before the fire department had reached the scene the temple fire brigade had attached a hose to the standpipes, which extended from the basement to the roof of the structure, and eight streams of water were turned upon the conflagration by the volunteer firemen. The fire department used but little of its hose, the building equipment being called into use.

Since the Iroquois fire Thomas McLennan, the special officer stationed at the building, organized a volunteer fire drill among the employees, and they have been drilling twice a week.

LONG CLIMB FOR LIFE.

Two men, George Ashmore, a barber, and "Tony," a bootblack, climbed down the fire-escape from the nineteenth floor of the temple. When the knowledge of the fire reached the barber shop everybody made a rush for the elevators. They were full. This time on the nineteenth floor. Persons clambered into them at a rate which threatened accidents unless the congestion was relieved. Thereupon Ashmore and the bootblack ran to the fire-escape and started to climb downward.

"Several times," said Ashmore, "as we passed by a window, smoke rolled out in volumes that threatened to suffocate us. But we knew it was death if we lost our hold and we hung on. We were mighty glad when we reached the bottom."

The series of elevators surrounding the rotunda of the center of the building continued to run while the smoke and flames issued from the windows of the fifth story, where the fire originated.

Great crowds of spectators quickly surrounded the temple, drawn from the fashionable shopping district of State street and adjoining thoroughfares. The sight of the majestic structure through the clouds of smoke and flames was one long to be remembered.

AUTOMATIC ALARM.

Firemen were summoned by an alarm automatically sent in from the rooms in which the fire began. The firemen quickly made connections with the stationary standpipe in the building. Immediately tons of water flooded the floors where the smoke and blaze were the thickest.

The danger of the flames was increased by the suspected presence of chemicals, which, occupants declared, were stored near the place where the flames originated. Shortly after the arrival of the engines a ladder was raised at the southwest corner of the building and a fireman ascended to the fifth floor, where the fire was burning. As he broke the window a cheer went up from the crowd in the street, which was repeated when the fireman entered the window and dragged a lead of hose after him.

In the height of the excitement the crowds in the street saw a man clad in a heavy overcoat leap out on the fire escape of the fourth floor and begin to descend.

Within the building the elevator men, by running their machines without ceasing, sought to still the panic of hundreds who were seeking to escape.

ELEVATORS JAMMED.

From the top floor down the cars were jammed with passengers, and a number of women fainted in the cars. The men, for the most part, retained their senses. The elevator men stuck to their work like

heroes and continued to run their lifts until it was said that every person was out of the building.

DELUDED WITH WATER.

With almost incredible swiftness every floor of the temple above the fifth was filled with dense smoke, while the floors below were deluged with water.

Detachments of police were quickly on hand, adding the firemen in the effort to control the fire and calm the panic-stricken people. Armed with axes and picks, the firemen broke doors and windows. In the rotunda, at the bottom of the elevator well, persons leaving the elevators after descending in hair-breadth time from the upper stories were obliged to dodge heavy beams and fragments of stone and plaster falling in the rotunda from the fifth floor and breaking jagged holes in the costly mosaic pavement.

SHOWER OF ACID.

Thousands of persons on the streets watching the fire were thrown into a panic by an explosion which threw a quantity of acid through the windows, sending smarting fluid raining on the crowds below. In the rush for safety an old man was thrown down an airway, being picked up unconscious.

For a time it was feared that the water which threatened to flood the basement would put out the fires in the boilers and thus stop the elevators on which the many upper floors depend for safety. The drains were found ample to carry away the water, however, and the elevators continued to run.

As the burning floor they were subjected to great heat and the smoke swept in thick volumes through the elevators, seeking the windows at the rear, which were helpful in clearing the air.

The great rotunda shaft with its runways for fourteen elevators made an ideal chimney for the escaping smoke and the elevator men for many trips in the suction were forced to breathe the smoke-laden air. Weak and faint at their towers, however, they aided in the escape of hundreds of people.

NAVAL MAN CALM.

While men and women were fleeing in wild confusion from the building, Lieutenant Commander John F. Luby, United States Navy, remained "down" at applicants for the navy, who were undergoing examination before him in his office on the fourteenth floor.

"The first duty of a sailor is to obey orders," he shouted. "Go on with the examinations. The building is fireproof!" The men obeyed. They remained at their desks and while they did not attempt to answer the questions before them, they remained calm and cool until the fire was over and other tenants began flocking back to the building.

Friedlander, brother of the head of the concern, in whose premises the fire began, was in the counting-room, checking up the day's receipts, when an employee shouted "fire." He made a dash for the street, but he recalled that he had left \$1,000 in the drawer. Dampening a handkerchief, he placed it over his mouth and succeeded in returning and getting the money.

Henry Martin, a clerk in the offices of Hirsch & Oppenheimer, manufacturers of jewelry, led the twenty-five employees of their desks and thence to the stairs after they had placed their books in the safe and had locked the offices. Down seven flights the employees walked, making their way as if in a fire drill.

The act, it is said, quieted those rushing down from behind them and prevented injury to many in a possible rush down the stairs.

Among the concerns damaged by water and smoke are: S. E. Gross & Co. real estate; I. Schwartz & Co., I. C. Davis & Co., Woman's Club, Royal League, Knights of Pythias and other fraternal society lodge halls.

Declare Radium Is Found in Large Quantities in the Llano Gold Fields.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 23.—What is claimed to be the richest radium-bearing earth in the world has been discovered in the Llano gold and coal fields, 115 miles north of this city.

Rumors of the discovery of the earth bearing a large per cent of radium in the Llano fields have been persistent for some time, and to-day these rumors were verified by the return of a party of scientists, who had visited the mines to investigate the reports.

These gentlemen state that the Llano earth will produce a larger percentage of radium than any other known deposit.

AGED MOTHER IS ACQUITTED.

Trial of Mrs. Bechtel at Allentown, Pa., Is Ended.

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 23.—The aged mother of Mabel Bechtel, who has been on trial here this week on a charge of being an accessory after the fact of the murder of the young girl, was acquitted to-day.

The defense brought in evidence that Mabel Bechtel was seen alive after a time when the State claimed she had been murdered.

CORONER HOLDS CONDUCTOR.

Jury Advises That Manslaughter Charge Be Preferred.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 23.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the collision on the Iowa Central between a work train and cut of cars on Monday noon, resulting in three deaths, has held I. N. Walker, conductor of the work train, guilty of criminal negligence and recommends that he be held for manslaughter.

**SEVEN LIVES LOST
WHILE LIFE SAVERS
HEAR VAIN CRIES**

The Schooner Augustus Hunt Pounds to Pieces in Fog Within Earshot of the Long Island Shore.

BUT TWO ARE SAVED.

Rescuers Launch Their Boats Time After Time, but Are Beaten Back by Waves.

CAPTAIN MISTOOK LIGHT.

Situation Lasts From Early Morning Until Afternoon, When Dead Bodies Drift to Watchers' Feet.

New York, Jan. 23.—Seven lives were lost in the wreck to-day off Quogue, L. I., of the four-masted schooner Augustus Hunt, bound for Boston from Norfolk, Va.

Of the crew of nine, only two were saved. Second Mate George Ebert of Cleveland, O., and a Swede, who was unconscious when washed on the beach, and whose name could not be ascertained.

The vessel was in command of First Mate Conary, who took charge of her in place of Captain Robert Blair when she last left Boston. Soon after midnight, during a dense fog, the schooner stranded a few hundred feet from the beach and about a mile west of the Quogue Life-Saving Station.

A life-saving patrolman heard the cries for help of those on board and summoned the station crew. For hours the life-savers were able to hear the cries of the men on the vessel, which was near at hand, but buried in the fog. They were absolutely unable to help the men.

Time and again they launched their boat, only to have it hurled back to the shore by the heavy surf. The life-savers also had recourse to life lines, but the shots carrying the lines either fell wide or short of the invisible mark.

RESCUE MATE EBERT.

Soon after daylight masses of wreckage began to come ashore, indicating that the vessel was rapidly breaking up. About noon a rescue party was sent out to it was seen toiling in the outer line of breakers. After a line had been shot across it and made fast by the man he was pulled ashore and proved to be Second Mate Ebert.

A few minutes later another sailor was seen on a mass of wreckage, and half a dozen life savers, forming a human chain, dashed into the surf and drew him ashore. He was unconscious and continued in that condition at late hour to-night.

The cries of those remaining on the wreck continued to grow fainter and fainter during the afternoon, and finally ceased altogether. One body drifted ashore, but it was so disfigured as to be unrecognizable. It is believed that only the bow of the vessel remains on the bar, and from this the exhausted seamen dropped one by one until all were swept away.

Mate Ebert, after being taken to the life-saving station, said that the vessel struck in the fog, having mistaken the Shinnecock Light for the headlight of a steamer. The officers believed they were at least twenty-five miles off shore and in no danger, when the vessel suddenly struck and began to pound to pieces in the heavy sea.

KNOW THEIR POSITION.

Ebert said that he and the other shipwrecked men knew that efforts were being made by the life-savers to rescue them, and they prayed that the fog might lift. As the hours passed by and the blackness of the fog still shut out a sight of the beach, they were in despair and gave up all hope.

Great waves swept over the vessel's decks, the masts snapped off like pipe-stems, and, with the rigging, were carried away by the tremendous seas. The hull began to go to pieces, the members of the crew were driven toward the bow, where they hung on as best they could. Ebert was clinging to some wreckage on the deck, when the whole mass went overboard, carrying him with it.

The Augustus Hunt was 28 feet over all, 20½ feet deep and 40½ feet beam. She was of 1,140 net tonnage and was built in Bath, Me., in 1882. She carried a cargo of 1,718 tons of bituminous coal, which was valued at \$5,000, and was insured. The vessel was valued at \$20,000, and is said to have been partly insured.

The Augustus Hunt was one of the fleet of ten four-masted schooners built at the Morse yards at Bath, Me. All of these vessels with the exception of the Mary E. Morse, were lost in the volcanic eruption at Montserrat.

OVERRUN WITH APPLICANTS.

Dallas Naval Recruiting Office Has Busy Season.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 23.—The naval recruiting office at Dallas is overrun with applications for enlistment. Sixteen recruits from Fort Worth and thirty from Dallas have been accepted this week. It is expected that the State will furnish 200 by the first of February.

Austin, San Antonio, Waco, Galveston, Houston and El Paso are to be visited by four recruiting parties under the general direction of Naval Lieutenant Williams, with headquarters in this city.

The young men who are enlisting believe there is going to be active work for American warships in the far East within a year, and they are anxious to share in the excitement.

It is current talk around the recruiting office that the Government is soon going to hurry large numbers of trained and seasoned sailors from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to its Asiatic stations to be prepared for emergencies.

**BARRINGTON THINKS
HE IS NEAR DEATH.**

Prisoner at Clayton Sends for Attorney Grover and Has His Will Drawn.

WITHOUT FOOD FOR A WEEK.

Former Wife Visits County Seat but Does Not Ask About Accused Man Who Is Ill and Emaciated.

Believing that he is about to die, Frederick Seymour Barrington, who is charged with the murder of James F. McCann, yesterday sent for Shelley Grover, his attorney, to draw up his last will and testament.

Emaciated and suffering from numerous abscesses in his ears, caused by physical degeneration, according to his physician, the prisoner is but a wreck of his former self. He has lost interest in nearly everything, even to the decision on his application for a change of venue, and told his custodians yesterday that, if they wanted him in court, they would have to carry him.

Barrington has not tasted a mouthful of food for a week. When he was first incarcerated in the Clayton Jail he protested against the bill of fare, but finally fell in line with the other prisoners, and, with them, partook of the daily repasts set before him.

The defendant's application for a change of venue was heard last Monday in the Clayton Circuit Court. It was the first opportunity that his counsel had to testify as to the quality of his food, and they made the best of it. Since then the prisoner has not eaten anything.

Judge McElhinney has prepared his opinion in the motion for a change of venue and was ready to hand it down yesterday, but deferred when he was informed that the prisoner was too ill to appear in court.

Wilfred Jones, junior counsel for the defense, visited the prisoner in his cell, but Barrington insisted on having Grover draw up the document disposing of his worldly possessions. What disposition he will make of his worldly goods is not known, as he did not state who his legatees would be. During his incarceration he has treasured the picture of a little girl, who is said to be his niece and his only living relative. It is said that she lives in Washington, D. C.

Barrington has a wardrobe which is valued at \$100 and some jewelry. He also has a library in his cell, consisting of legal works and works on chemistry. In addition he has a voluminous mass of manuscript on which he has been working for six months and which is said to be the nucleus of a book that he is preparing for an Eastern publishing-house.

Doctor G. C. Eggers, the jail physician, visits Barrington twice a day. Grace Williams, Cochran, Barrington's former wife, called at the Protesting Attorney's office in Clayton yesterday afternoon, but did not find that official to Sbe made no inquiries about the prisoner.

**BRYAN TALKS OF
NEXT CONVENTION**

Declares No Man Who Voted for Palmer and Buckner Can Hope for Nomination.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Jan. 23.—In view of the many contradictory reports regarding the attitude of William Jennings Bryan toward Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, who according to Senator Patrick H. McCarren, is "the only Democratic presidential candidate in sight," a reporter called upon Mr. Bryan to-day and asked him the following question:

"Would the fact that a man voted for Palmer and Buckner prevent him from being a presidential candidate in 1904?"

"It would not prevent him from being the candidate of a Palmer and Buckner convention," Mr. Bryan said.

"Would it prevent him from being the candidate of the Democratic Convention?"

"It certainly would," Mr. Bryan said with emphasis. "No man who voted for Palmer and Buckner will be the candidate of the Democratic party."

"It is reported that Judge Parker voted for Palmer and Buckner," was suggested.

"I know nothing about that. I am not referring in what I have just said to Judge Parker or any particular candidate. Don't make it appear that I am referring to Judge Parker. I am simply making a general statement. You may say, as emphatically as you please, that the Democratic Convention will not nominate any one who voted for Palmer and Buckner."

"Is it true that you refuse to say whether or not you will vote if the St. Louis Convention does not reaffirm the Kansas City platform?"

"Yes; I refuse to answer that question, and I challenge the right of those who have bolted the ticket in the past to ask it of me," Mr. Bryan replied warmly.

"The question at this convention is not what we are going to do, but what the men who have been helping the Republican party at the same time as serving vociferously their Democracy, are going to do. I have no doubt but that the rank and file of the party will control the St. Louis Convention and will write a platform in accordance with Democratic principles."

"It is being suggested now, Mr. Bryan, that you yourself may be a candidate before July—that the party will demand your nomination."

"I have answered that question many times," said Mr. Bryan, with a weary smile. "I am not a candidate."

**RUSSIA LEARNS
THAT JAPAN LANDS
TROOPS IN KOREA.**

Officials at Port Arthur Expect Decision to Be Made for War or Peace Before To-Night.

ENROLLING ALL RESERVES.

Arrangements Completed for Removing Noncombatants and Marine Insurance Is High.

JAPAN BECOMING RESTLESS.

Foreign Vessels Excluded From Certain Waters—Newspaper Declared Diplomacy Has Exhausted Resources.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—(Copyright 1904.)—There has been published to-day an official notice that the Japanese have landed troops, guns and munitions of war at Chemulpo.

At the Foreign Office, apropos of this fact, the laconic remark was volunteered that "the Japanese appear very active."

Russia's reply is still being worked upon, but it will not be read for several days. I have heard the opinion expressed that it will be courteous and curt.

The risings in Korea are looked upon as adding seriously to the difficulties of the situation all the more, as it is stated that they are fomented by the Japanese.

It is supposed here that the news sent by a lately arrived English correspondent to the effect that the conference of the British and American Ambassadors was looked upon as indicating that the friendly offices of the Powers are being employed for the arrangement of far Eastern matters, was sent by way of being a good joke.

RUSSIAN DECISION TO-DAY.

Port Arthur, Jan. 23.—High officials here say they believe war or peace will be decided upon before to-morrow night.

After a conference of the heads of all the departments of the Manchurian administration, orders were issued that a list of every available army and navy reserve man in Manchuria be drawn up, as well as a list of those indispensable for the civil administration, whom it is impossible to send to the front. It is claimed that the reserves total 80,000 men.

The bulk of the Port Arthur fleet is stationed just outside the mouth of the harbor.

STORES PURCHASED.

Naval and military stores in unusual quantities are being bought on the condition of immediate delivery.

The admiralty authorities, answering inquiries on the part of the ship owners, decline to define the rights of neutral ships bound for Japan.

Shipping rates have advanced a hundred per cent during the last fortnight; otherwise the traffic of foreign ships, especially in Japan coal, which is obtained by indirect purchase, continues normal. The shipping companies, however, are preparing to withdraw from here.

The authorities are considering the question of removing the noncombatants, for whose transportation ships are in readiness.

Owing to the disorder in the native city here among the coolies, because the Government works have been stopped, large guards occupy all the streets nightly.

RUMOR DISCREDITED.

London, Jan. 23.—There is no confirmation here of the report that Japan has occupied Manchuria.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, not only discredited them, but said that the Japanese Government had previously decided not to take any half-measures, or any steps which could be construed as being prejudicial to the negotiations so long as they are proceeding.

"When Japan decides to take action," he added, "she will announce it, frankly, to Russia, and the rest of the world."

According to Baron Hayashi, the situation is unchanged. He continues to take the gloomiest view of the situation.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff, who is here, is said to be the most important "outstanding question."

"But this," he continued, "certainly does not seem worth going to war about. As regards the Japanese demand for the inclusion of a Russian acknowledgment of the Russian sovereignty over Manchuria in the Russo-Japanese treaty, that is merely a matter of words, and surely no war about words would be justifiable. So, I am hopeful of a peaceful outcome of the negotiations."

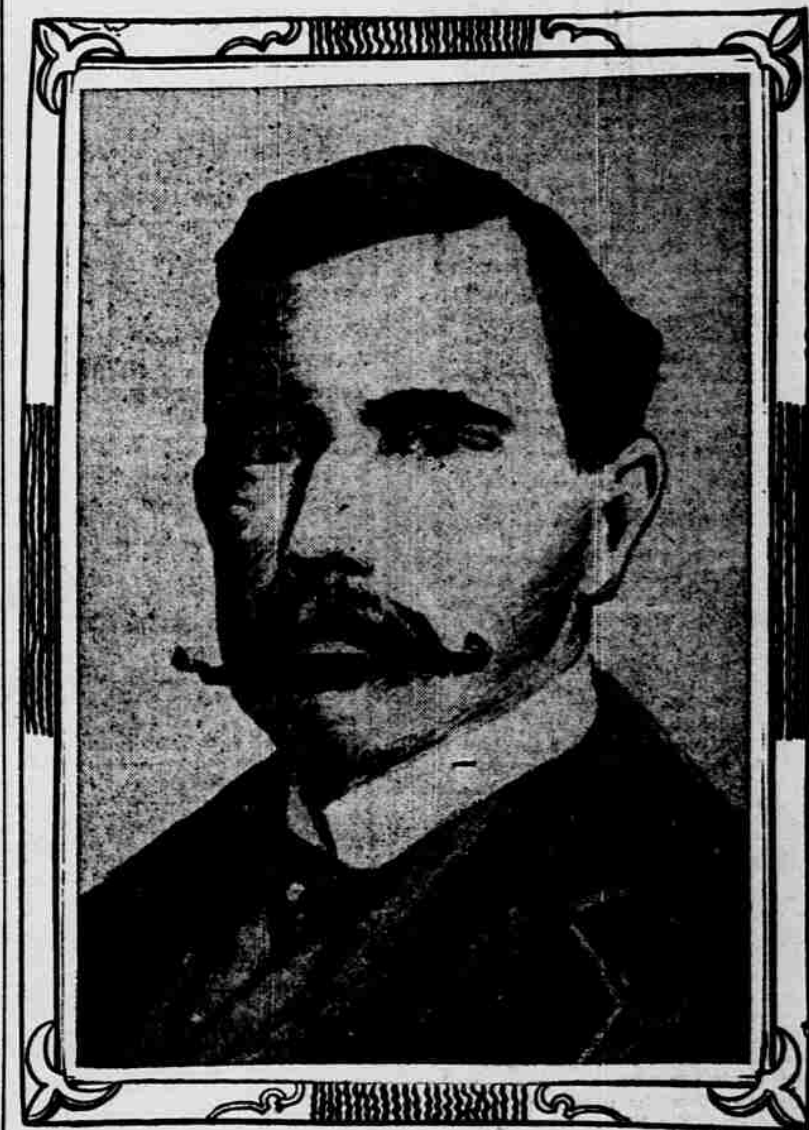
A dispatch to the Central News from Tokyo says: "An extraordinary issue of the Gazette has been published containing an Imperial ordinance approving the various coast defense regulations and forbidding under stated penalties the navigation of private vessels, fishing within specified areas or the carrying out of marine work which might be inimical to Japanese naval interests."

The decree is regarded as being highly significant.

"The Kokumin Shimbun, in a warlike editorial, declares that the arrival or nonarrival of Russia's reply does not affect the situation, and says: 'Every hope of securing the legitimate demands of Japan diplomatically has been abandoned, and the Government, therefore, is compelled to take such steps and to reserve to itself such freedom of action as will insure perpetual peace in the far East.'"

**FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTS
SENATOR JOSEPH R. BURTON.**

Charged With Receiving \$2,500 From the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, for Services Rendered in Preventing the Post-Office Department From Issuing a Fraud Order Against That Concern.

PENALTY FOR THE OFFENSE IS IMPRISONMENT AND FINE.

JOSEPH RALPH BURTON, United States Senator from Kansas, indicted on a charge of receiving \$2,500 from a get-rich-quick company.

United States Senator Joseph Ralph Burton of Kansas was yesterday indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge that he received \$2,500 from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis for services rendered at Washington in an attempt to prevent the Post-Office Department from issuing a fraud order against that concern.

If Senator Burton is convicted of this offense, it means an imprisonment of not more than two years, and a fine of not more than \$10,000. Convict would also render him incapable of holding any office under the United States Government.

Senator Burton is now at Washington, where Congress is in session. He cannot be arrested while the Senate is in session, according to the law.

The return of an indictment or such a serious charge against Senator Burton came very unexpectedly. The Federal Grand Jury had been in session but four days, and it was not thought they made investigation of other than minor cases. Chief Post-Office Inspector William E. Cochran of Washington, D. C., was the most important witness before the Grand Jury, and the startling evidence presented by him led up to the summoning of Major Hugh C. Dennis, president of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, and W. B. Mahoney, formerly an officer of the company.

Inspector Cochran was the first witness to go before the Grand Jury after it was impeached last Tuesday morning. It is understood that he was approached by Senator Burton, who attempted to get him to use his influence to prevent the issuance of a fraud order.

Very important testimony was secured from Major Dennis. He was ordered to bring the checks received by Senator Burton, which he did.

FIVE CHECKS PRODUCED.

There were five of these checks, each for \$500. All were indorsed by J. R. Burton, it is said.

The indictment against Senator Burton contains nine counts. All are materially the same and charge him with the same offense. The only difference is in the amount of the money received from whom he received the money is changed in five of them.

In the first count it is charged that Senator Burton did, on March 26, 1903, unlawfully, willingly and corruptly receive from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company \$500 as compensation for services rendered between November 22, 1902, and March 8, 1903, to the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, before the Post-Office Department, in a matter pending, in which the United States was directly interested.

This matter before the department was whether the Rialto Grain and Securities Company violated a provision of section 1486 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in that it had, through its officers, agents and servants, devised a scheme to defraud, which was to be effected by the company through its officers, agents or servants, in opening correspondence with divers persons which came to them through the mails.

Also whether the Rialto Grain and Securities Company had placed or deposited any letter in any post office for the purpose of enabling the Postmaster General of the United States to ascertain, find and determine from evidence whether he should order the Postmaster at St. Louis not to deliver same to the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, but to return with the word "fraudulent" written or stamped upon it.

The first count charges that the services rendered by Senator Burton consisted in part of visits to the Postmaster General, the Chief of the Post-Office Inspectors and other officers. The representations and statements made to those persons, it is charged, were in view and for the purpose of inducing the Postmaster General to decide the matter in favor of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company.

INDICTED FOR COMPENSATION.

It was not because Senator Burton made these visits that he was indicted, but because he received compensation. The law of the United States says that no Senator or Representative shall receive compensation for services rendered to any person.

Senator Burton is a prominent Kansas politician, and once placed the late President William McKinley in nomination before the Republican National Convention. His name has several times been mixed up with get-rich-quick schemes.

The Federal Grand Jury, when it convened last Tuesday, immediately took up the investigation of the get-rich-quick schemes. United States District Attorney D. C. Dyer and his assistants were anxious to ascertain how it was that several of these concerns had been successful in keeping fraud orders from being issued against them.

About a week ago it was stated that Hugh C. Dennis had been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury.

For more than a year the Rialto Grain and Securities Company has operated for services rendered to any person.

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